(ख) और (ग) उक्त राज्य में प्राकृतिक गैस की आपूर्ति निम्नलिखित गैस आधारित विद्युत परियोजनाओं को की जा रही हैं :

(1) बारामुरा विद्युत संयंत्र 0.13 मि.घन मी. प्रतिदिन

(2) रोखिया विद्युत संयंत्र 0.05 मि. घन मी. प्रतिदिन

इसके अतिरिक्त ईंट के भट्ठों और अन्य छोटे उपभोक्ताओं को 0.015 मि. घन मी. प्रतिदिन गैस दी जा रही हैं।

निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए गैस की उपलब्धता के बारे में संकेत दिया गया हैं।

(1) 500 मैंगावाट एन.टी.पी.सी. पावर प्लांट।

(2) 75 मैंगावाट विद्युत संयंत्र रोखिया और

(3) अगरतला नगर वितरण योजना।

राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम, कहलगांव के कर्मचारियों द्वारा सामूहिक अवकाश लिया जाना

1274. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम, कहलगांव, बिहार के कर्मचारियों ने 4 और 5 मई, 1990 को सामूहिक अवकाश किन कारणों से लिया था ; और

(ख) उनकी मांगों के संबंध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री साथ में नागर विमानन मंत्रालय का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम, कहलगांव, बिहार के कार्यपालक कर्मचारियों द्वारा अप्रैल 1990 में सरकार द्वारा लागू संशोधित वेतन ढांचे, औद्योगिक मंहगाई भत्ता दरों आदि के विरोध में 4 तथा 5 मई, 1990 को सामूहिक अवकाश लिया गया था।

(ख) सरकार मामले की पुनरीक्षा करने के लिए सहमत हो गई है।

Regularisation of services of Junior Doctors

1275. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 120 medical officers who were originally appointed on ad-hoc basis during the strike by junior doctors in CGHS in June, 1989 are still continuing in service;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for which their services are not being regularised though they have completed 240 days of continuous service;

(c) whether they are still being paid consolidated salary of Rs. 3200/- per mensem; and

(d) what are the reasons for which these doctors have not yet been granted fulfledged scale of pay and other amenities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) As per latest information furnished by the hospitals concerned in Delhi, the number of ad-hoc medical officers appointed during the strike of Junior Residents and Senior Residents in the Central Govt. Hospitals and Delhi Administration hospitals in Delhi during 1989 and who are still continuing is 109.

(b) As per the terms of appointment, they were appointed for a period of six months in the first instance with effect from the date of joining, subject to certain conditions including the condition that their services can be terminated without assigning any reason by giving one months' notice or one month's pay in

lieu of notice. Their services were not to be regularised automatically on completion of 240 days of continuous service. However, as a consequent to the judgement of the Central Administrative Tribunal, it is proposed to appoint them against the regular vacancies of medical officers in the Central Health Service till they are replaced by the candidates selected by the Union Public Service Commission.

(c) As per their terms of appointment, the following consolidated remuneration is paid to ad-hoc medical officers:—

(i) Rs. 3200|- for those possessing M.B.B.S.

(ii) Rs. 3800|- for those possessing Postgraduate Diploma.

(iii) Rs. 4000|- for those possessing Postgraduate Degree.

(d) The modalities are being worked out to adjust them in the vacancies of medical officers covered by the Central Health Service in various places in India, including Delhi and also to give them other amenities as directed by the Central Administrative Tribunal.

Mismanagement in the distribution of coal

1276. SHRI NARESH C. PUGLIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) What is the total production of coal in the country during 1989-90 and the quantum likely to be produced in 1990-91

(b) What is the total requirement of coal in the country at present for industries, for domestic use and for thermal power production and the criteria fixed for its distribution;

(c) whether the quantity of coal produced is sufficient to meet the demand of the country and if not, what are the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government are aware that there is mismanagement in the distribution/allotment of coal and that many industries are getting quota of coal more than their requirements and this additional coal is being sold on higher prices in the open market causing shortage in the market; and

(e) if so, what steps Government are taking against those who have obtained excess coal quota for selling the same in the black market?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) The total production of coal in the country during 1989-90 was 200.87 million tonnes. For 1990-91 the coal production target has been fixed at 221.00 million tonnes.

(b) The total requirement of coal in the country for 1990-91 has been assessed by the Planning Commission at 229.8 million tonnes. Broad sector-wise requirement during the year is shown in the enclosed statement. (*See* below) Distribution of coal is mad on the basis of assessed demand of various coal consumers by the concerned agencies. Distribution of coking coal required for metallurgical purposes is controlled under Colliery Control Order, 1945 and distribution is made by Coal Controller. In regard to non-coking coal, for which there is no statutory control on distribution, the long-term Standing Linkage Committee functioning in the Deptt. of Coal establishes linkages to power stations and cement plants. Linkage for the industries in non-core sector and fertilizer plants are established by the non-core sector Linkage Committee of Coal India Ltd. The short term linkage to power houses and cement plants are decided by the two Standing Linkage Committees in the Deptt. of Coal. These committees meet every quarter and allocate coal to each power house as well as cement plant. Allocation of soft coke is made by Deptt. of Coal keeping in view the demand projected by the State Govts.|Union Territories and availability thereof.

(c) The planned production along with availability from pit-head stocks is adequate to meet the demand as assessed by the Planning Commission, except for coking coal which is required to be imported for use in the integrated steel